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(54) Title: A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-(AMINOMETHYL) CYCLOHEXANBACETIC ACID

(57) Abstract: A conversion process of gabapentin hydrochloride into gabapentin comprising: a) dissolution of gabapentin hydrochloride in a solvent in which the gabapentin hydrochloride and the gabapentin are completely soluble; and b) subsequent addition of an amine that allows the removal of the chloride ion from the solution containing gabapentin hydrochloride, by precipitation of the hydrochloride of the same amine, leaving the gabapentin in solution in free amino acid form.

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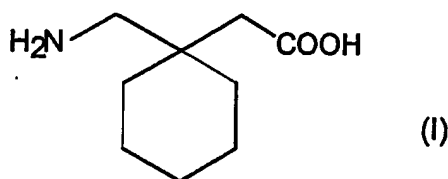
A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-(AMINOMETHYL)
CYCLOHEXANEACETIC ACID

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns a preparation process of 1-(aminomethyl)
5 cyclohexaneacetic acid (GABAPENTIN).

PRIOR ART

GABAPENTIN, characterized by the following structural formula (I)



10 is an active principle mainly used in human therapy for the treatment of cerebral
disease, namely epilepsy ("Drugs of the future", vol. 9, N° 6, 1984, pp. 418-419).
Various processes are described in the art for the synthesis of this molecule. The
American patent US 4,024,175 describes the preparation of GABAPENTIN
starting from its hydrochloride salt, by treatment of an aqueous solution of the
15 latter with ion exchange resins, so as to remove the chloride ion and make the
GABAPENTIN molecule available in a free amino acid form. The solution obtained
at the end of the treatment is concentrated by distillation and the residue is
recovered with alcohols to allow the isolation of GABAPENTIN. However, this
process is complex and difficult, particularly due to the specific plant engineering
20 technology necessary to remove the chloride ion and make GABAPENTIN
available in a free amino acid form.

The WO patent 98/28255 contains a description for the preparation of
GABAPENTIN starting with its hydrochloride salt, in which elimination of the
chloride ion is achieved in a different way from that described in the previous
25 patent. After having solubilized GABAPENTIN HYDROCHLORIDE in suitable non-
aqueous solvents, an amine is added to the resultant solution which salifies the
chloride ion, making it soluble, and thus allowing the precipitation of GABAPENTIN
in a new polymorphic form called "FORM III", which differs from the polymorphic

form known as "FORM II", which is that most widely used and sold. The GABAPENTIN obtained in the polymorphic form known as "FORM III", is necessarily transformed into the polymorphic form "FORM II" by treatment with alcohols. In addition, this treatment has the disadvantage of not being able to recover the used amine and recycle it in the salification stage of the chloride ion. Therefore the need was felt for a preparation process of GABAPENTIN in the polymorphic form "FORM II", that of greatest use and commercial diffusion, starting with GABAPENTIN HYDROCHLORIDE, able to overcome the technical drawbacks connected with the need to use facilities for ion exchange resins, and able to avoid passing through a polymorphic form "FORM III" of GABAPENTIN, different from the one on the market.

SUMMARY

A new separation process of GABAPENTIN in the polymorphic form "FORM II", has now been found, starting with GABAPENTIN HYDROCHLORIDE, capable of overcoming technical drawbacks and those connected with the need to pass through an unusable crystalline form on sale, typical of the processes known in the art.

The applicant has unexpectedly and surprisingly found a new separation process of GABAPENTIN in the polymorphic form "FORM II", starting with GABAPENTIN HYDROCHLORIDE, in which the chloride ion is eliminated by precipitating it as an insoluble salt, releasing GABAPENTIN in solution in free amino acid form.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A conversion process of gabapentin hydrochloride into gabapentin therefore constitutes a purpose of the present invention comprising:

- a) dissolution of gabapentin hydrochloride in a solvent in which the gabapentin hydrochloride and the gabapentin are completely soluble; and
- b) subsequent addition of an amine that allows the removal of the chloride ion from the solution containing gabapentin hydrochloride, by precipitation of the hydrochloride of the same amine, releasing gabapentin in solution in free amino acid form.

The solvent used at stage a) to completely solubilize gabapentin hydrochloride is preferably an aqueous solvent, more preferably a solvent consisting of at least

50% by weight of water, more preferably the solvent consists of at least 70% by weight of water, more preferably the solvent consists of at least 90% by weight of water, still more preferably the solvent is water.

The amine used at stage b) to remove the chloride ion is preferably an amine with
5 cycloalkyl or aryl substituents, more preferably it is selected from the group consisting of monocyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, dibenzylamine, tricyclohexylamine, or their mixtures, still more preferably it is dicyclohexylamine.

The dissolution at stage a) is carried out at a temperature which depends on the solvent used and such as to allow the complete dissolution of gabapentin
10 hydrochloride and gabapentin, the temperature is preferably between 10° and 90°C, more preferably between 20° and 70°C, still more preferably between 30° and 50°C.

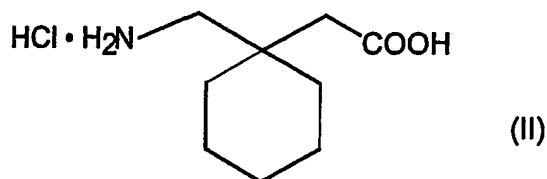
One of the particularly preferred embodiments of the conversion process of gabapentin hydrochloride into gabapentin, according to the present invention,
15 comprises, in addition to stages a) and b) as above, the removal stage c) by filtering the precipitate of the amine hydrochloride, from the solution containing gabapentin in free amino acid form, and the recovery of the amine by the alkali treatment of the amine hydrochloride to give the free amine which is recycled at stage b).

20 An additional preferred embodiment of the process, according to the present invention comprises, in addition to stages a), b) and c), as above, also stage d) wherein the solution containing gabapentin in free amino acid form is concentrated by distillation and the residue is recovered with alcohols selected from the group consisting of alkyl alcohols with one to four linear or branched carbon atoms, or
25 their mixtures, preferably ethyl alcohol, to give the isolation of gabapentin in polymorphic form "FORM II".

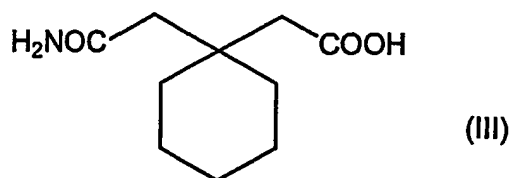
An additional preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises, in addition to the stages a), b), c) and d), also stage e) wherein gabapentin in polymorphic form "FORM II", isolated at stage d), is purified by treatment with alcohol selected
30 from the group consisting of alkyl alcohols with one to four linear or branched carbon atoms, or their mixtures, preferably a methyl alcohol/isopropyl alcohol mixture.

More particularly, according to the present invention, formula (II) gabapentin hydrochloride is used as a process intermediate

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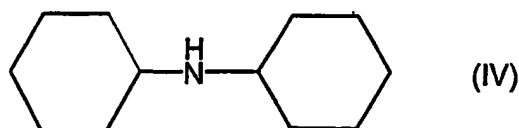
prepared due to the well known "Hoffmann rearrangement" reaction; this reaction consists in making the formula (III) compound react



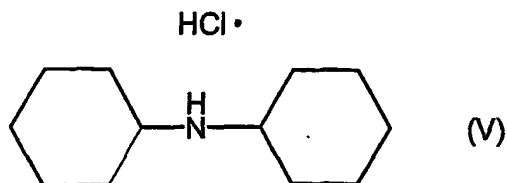
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with sodium or potassium hypochlorite, or sodium or potassium hypobromite to give an intermediate isocyanate that, because of the subsequent rearrangement, leads to the formation of gabapentin, isolated as a hydrochloride by acidification of the reaction environment with hydrochloric acid. The intermediate of formula (II) gabapentin hydrochloride is completely solubilized in aqueous solvent, in this case water, and an amine is added to the solution obtained, in this case, dicyclohexylamine of formula (IV)

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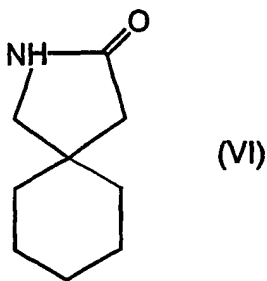


able to move the chloride ion from gabapentin, it being salified; the dicyclohexylamine hydrochloride of formula (V) thus formed



5 is insoluble in aqueous environment, while gabapentin, thus rendered available in free amino acid form, vice versa proves soluble in this environment.

The suspension obtained is filtered recovering, on the one hand, an aqueous solution containing gabapentin in a free amino acid form and, on the other, a solid (cake) of amine hydrochloride, in this case, dicyclohexylamine hydrochloride, which treated with strong bases, preferably hydroxides of alkaline metals, more preferably sodium hydroxide, thus allows the recovery of the amine, in this case, the dicyclohexylamine, and its recycling. The aqueous solution containing gabapentin is concentrated by distillation until the start of precipitation, with the residue taken back with an alkyl
15 alcohol, in this case ethanol. The suspension obtained is filtered, resulting in gabapentin in the polymorphic form "FORM II", with content of impurity of formula (VI)



of less than 0.05% by weight.

20 The process, subject of the present invention, also has the advantage that any presence of gabapentin hydrochloride or amine, in this case dicyclohexylamine, in the aqueous solution obtained after the removal of amine hydrochloride, in this case dicyclohexylamine hydrochloride, is absent in the alcoholic mother waters

from which gabapentin is isolated in the polymorphic form "FORM II".

The raw gabapentin obtained is treated under reflux with alcohol selected from the group consisting of alkyl alcohols with one to four carbon atoms, linear or branched, or their mixtures, preferably a methyl alcohol/isopropyl alcohol mixture, and the suspension thus obtained is brought to 0°C and filtered, obtaining gabapentin with polymorphic form "FORM II", verified by FTIR and X-Ray analyses, and having a HPLC purity in excess of 99.9%.

Below are some illustrative, but non-limiting examples of the present invention.

Example 1

10 100g of gabapentin hydrochloride are solubilized in 500g of deionized water and 90g of dicyclohexylamine are added while heating to 30°-50°C. An abundant precipitation of dicyclohexylamine hydrochloride is produced that is filtered with a Buchner funnel. The dicyclohexylamine hydrochloride solid is treated with sodium hydroxide, thus regaining the dicyclohexylamine that is thus recovered and recycled in the separation stage of the chloride ion by precipitation, while the aqueous solution contains gabapentin in free amino acid form.

The aqueous solution obtained by filtering is distilled under reduced pressure, until the start of precipitation, and the residue is taken back with ethyl alcohol, heated to 40°-50°C, and the suspension obtained is cooled for a few hours and filtered.

20 The solid obtained is vacuum dried at 30°-40°C, producing raw gabapentin in the polymorphic form "FORM II" with a formula (VI) impurity content of less than 0.05%. The yield is 80%.

Example 2

50 g of raw gabapentin arising from example 1 are suspended in 250 g of methyl alcohol and 125 g of isopropyl alcohol. It is heated under reflux for 30 minutes, and cooled at 20-25°C for two hours and subsequently at 0°C for a further two hours. The suspension is filtered with a Buchner funnel and is vacuum dried at 30°-40°C, producing gabapentin of polymorphic form "FORM II" with a HPLC purity greater than 99.85%.

CLAIMS

1. A conversion process of gabapentin hydrochloride into gabapentin comprising:
 - a) dissolution of gabapentin hydrochloride in a solvent in which the gabapentin hydrochloride and the gabapentin are completely soluble; and
 - 5 b) subsequent addition of an amine that allows the removal of the chloride ion from the solution containing gabapentin hydrochloride, by precipitation of the hydrochloride of the same amine, leaving gabapentin in solution in free amino acid form.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the solvent used at stage a) is an
10 aqueous solvent.
3. A process according to claim 2 wherein the solvent is a solvent consisting of at least 50% by weight of water.
4. A process according to claim 2 wherein the solvent consists of at least 70% by weight of water.
- 15 5. A process according to claim 2 wherein the solvent consists of at least 90% by weight of water.
6. A process according to claim 2 wherein the solvent is water.
7. A process according to claim 1 wherein the amine used at stage b) is an amine with cycloalkyl or aryl substituents.
- 20 8. A process according to claim 7 wherein the amine is selected from the group consisting of monocyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, dibenzylamine, tricyclohexylamine, or their mixtures.
9. A process according to claim 8 wherein the amine is dicyclohexylamine.
10. A process according to claim 1 further comprising the removal stage c) the
25 removal by filtering of the precipitate of the amine hydrochloride, from the solution containing gabapentin in free amino acid form.
11. A process according to claim 10 wherein the hydrochloride of the amine is treated with alkalis in order to obtain the free amine which is recycled at stage b).
12. A process according to claim 10 further comprising stage d) wherein the
30 solution containing gabapentin in free amino acid form is concentrated by distillation and the residue is taken back with alcohol selected from the group consisting of alkyl alcohols with one to four carbon atoms, linear or branched, or

their mixtures, to give the isolation of gabapentin in polymorphic form "FORM II".

13. A process according to claim 12 wherein the alcohol is ethyl alcohol.

14. A process according to claim 12 further comprising stage e) wherein gabapentin in polymorphic form "FORM II", isolated at stage d), is further purified
5 by treatment with alcohol selected from the group consisting of alkyl alcohols with one to four carbon atoms, linear or branched, or their mixtures.

15. A process according to claim 14 wherein the alcohol is a methyl alcohol/isopropyl alcohol mixture.

